

DRAMATIC SCENE

Following a Big Sensation Before the Lexow Committee.

CAPTAIN CREEDON, OF THE POLICE.

Confesses That he Procured His Office Through Bribery.

PAID FIFTEEN THOUSAND FOR IT.

And the Money Was Given to "Honorable" John Martin For Commissioner Voorhees, Now a Justice--Creedon a Veteran of the War, and Bears the Scars of Twenty-three Battles. On This Account he is Spared Immunity From Discharge, But, on Order of Superintendent Byrnes, is Removed--Attorney Goff Takes Action--Affecting Scene in the Court Room--Some Remarkable Testimony.

New York, Dec. 14.--Police Captain Creedon confessed before the Lexow committee to-day that he had paid \$15,000 to secure his captaincy. A few hours later he was suspended from the force by the board of police commissioners on recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes, who was instructed to prepare charges against him. The Lexow committee had agreed that Creedon should be granted immunity from punishment for his purchase of a captaincy, and when the action of the police commissioner became known, they, as well as Superintendent Byrnes, were appointed to appear this afternoon before the investigating body.

Captain Creedon's confession was the biggest sensation yet brought forth by the Lexow committee. In itself, the captain's statements were merely a confirmation of the testimony elicited before the session yesterday, but the startling facts essentially interwoven with this sensational exposure affects the mind of honor and corruption upon men who have held some of the most responsible offices in the gift of the community. But public censure is not heaped on Creedon's head. He had served in the local police department for thirty years with honor and distinction. He is a war-veteran, whose record shows that in twenty-three engagements of the civil war he risked his life for his country. The captain's fault is forgotten by the popular mind in sympathy for his present trying position and respect for his past record. The day was replete with exciting and dramatic incidents in consequence of the Lexow committee proceedings throughout the official channels that bear relation to the public departments involved in the investigation.

Commissioner Sheehan, when told of Creedon's statement, asked: "Who got the money?" When told that this point had not yet been developed, he said: "That's what they want to find out. If they keep up their investigation long enough I guess they will."

DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL. The scenes in and around the meeting room of the committee in the old Tweed court house were intensely dramatic and sensational.

Men were moved by passions and emotions they had never felt before. The court room was filled with more than five hundred persons, witnesses interspersed with representative citizens, who were desirous of hearing the testimony. Captain Creedon had said on the witness stand that he paid no money for his captaincy. But to-day, after Captain Schmittberger, who is under indictment, refused the request of his counsel to answer questions, Creedon was allowed an opportunity to tell the truth and he told it.

The witness spoke slowly with downcast eyes. He was moved by conflicting emotions and the sympathies of his auditors went out to the white-haired veteran. In a straightforward, though shame-faced manner, he told how he had risen from the position of patrolman to a sergeant; how at last a captaincy was offered him--for money. The expense of educating his eight children had been very heavy and he wanted the position of captain with its increased emoluments. But he had submitted the matter to his friends. They raised the money. The amount necessary to secure the appointment was \$15,000, because Sergeant Wiegand had offered \$12,000, and his friends, Barney Bonrke, and John W. Reppenhagen, secured the money, ostensibly to ex-Assemblyman John J. Martin. It was his understanding that the funds went to Police Commissioner Voorhees, now police justice.

REPENTANCE HAD ITS REWARD.

The conclusion of Captain Creedon's testimony was followed by an impressive pause. Then Mr. Goff apologized for causing the captain the unpleasantness he had experienced. Tears suffused Creedon's eyes. A sympathetic tremor ran through the audience. "And," continued Mr. Goff, "it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that in view of the splendid services you have rendered to your country and the community, the public interests will not be subserved by disturbing your position as police captain." Then there was a burst of applause, such as no man could stop. Captain Creedon arose. Tears filled his eyes and his face twitched with emotion. Then each member of the committee and Counsel Goff, Jerome and Moss shook his hand warmly. There was another burst of applause, and Captain Creedon walked from the court room crying. Men trembling with pent-up feelings grasped his hand in sympathetic pity. Then John W. Reppenhagen testified that he handled the money. He was given the money and in turn he turned over \$10,000 of it to "Honorable" John Martin for the benefit of Commissioner Voorhees. He kept the remaining \$5,000 for himself. He was the go-between. Reppenhagen swore that Voorhees told him he did not get the money. Mr. Goff said that he had subpoenaed

Martin, but word had come that that individual was suffering with paralysis. It was during the afternoon session that Mr. Goff learned of Captain Creedon's suspension. The committee became excited.

COMMISSIONERS SUBPENAED.

"Subpoena all the commissioners," yelled Senator Bradley.

The subpoenas were issued.

"It looks as though the men who tell the truth are to be suspended by the police board," said Senator O'Connor angrily.

"It is abominable," was Chairman Lexow's verdict.

Every one spoke at once. Indignation prevailed.

The subpoena servers soon performed their work and Commissioner Martin assumed the witness stand. He had not known that the committee were desirous of retaining Captain Creedon, or he would have done otherwise. He had voted for Creedon's suspension on the recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes.

Commissioner Martin said he was desirous of working in harmony with the committee in purifying the police department.

He promised he would do all in his power to restore Captain Creedon.

Then there was more applause. It was increased by the appearance of Superintendent Byrnes. He said that Creedon's case was different from that of other accused police captains. When Creedon was appointed, he swore that he had paid no money to secure the appointment. The superintendent had recommended the suspension because of Creedon's perjury and because Creedon had acknowledged his guilt before the committee. But Mr. Byrnes also promised to do all in his power to obtain Captain Creedon's restoration.

The audience applauded the superintendent. The committee's adjournment till Tuesday only adds fuel for the anxious speculation which is being indulged in as to the next step in this startling exposure.

Police Justice Voorhees, who is to-night one of the most talked of men in New York, this afternoon denied in toto the allegations made against him before the senators.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

Leading Citizens of Georgia Said to Be Members of the White Cap Organization.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 14.--In the trial of the Whitfield county white capers in the United States court to-day, evidence of a highly sensational nature was given by one of the witnesses.

The case on trial is that of the United States against C. C. Brown, Berry Turner and W. B. Callahan. The witness who furnished the sensation was Mr. C. F. Ogles, a well-known citizen of Tilton. He said that in the spring of 1892, he met with a crowd of men in an old barn at Tilton to form an organization for mutual protection. He had been advised to join it because he would be safer inside than outside of it. Among those who were present were J. P. Joyce, constable, and a number of well known citizens, including W. L. Brown, a Methodist preacher.

In talking with other men in Whitfield county he found that they were members. The witness then told the court that Green Treadwell had told him that Mr. Paul Trammell, United States revenue collector for the northern district of Georgia, Mr. Trammell Starr, state senator from that district, Representative Longley, Mr. Martin, a lawyer, and John Black, the mayor of Dalton, were members of the organization and would protect any of them who got into trouble or were taken before the courts. The story is not believed here. Collector Trammell and Mr. Starr both laughed at the statement.

THE MINING SCALE.

Coal Operators of the Pittsburgh District Will Take Action.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.--The railroad coal operators' association of the Pittsburgh district will meet next Monday to take action on preparing a lower rate of mining wages, to be uniform throughout the district. In the meantime notices of the abrogation of the 69-cent scale will be posted at all mines where that rate is paid. The miners will not take any action until after the meeting of operators.

President Cairns, president of the miners in this district, has issued a call for a meeting of the miners to be held on Tuesday next at which the scale will be discussed.

Floersheim's Men Go Back.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 14.--The first break of the miners of the Pittsburgh district took place to-day when the employees of Henry Floersheim at the Nottingham mines agreed to a temporary reduction of nine cents per ton. They accepted his proposition that they go to work Monday at 60 cents per ton, pending a readjustment of the mining rate in the district, with the provision that he is to raise their wages if a higher rate than 60 cents is decided upon at Monday's meeting of operators. About 400 men are employed in the Nottingham mines.

KILLED HIMSELF

After a Service of Many Years as Superintendent of Joliet Penitentiary.

JOLIET, ILL., Dec. 14.--Captain James S. Miller killed himself by shooting to-day at his suburban home. He was chief engineer at the Joliet penitentiary twenty-two years, retiring with a change of administration.

This makes three officials who have suicided in a few weeks. Other two Callus Mueller, chief book-keeper of the penitentiary and ex-Sheriff Huston.

To Find Lenz.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.--In to-morrow's issue the Amateur Athletic of this city, will open a subscription fund for the purpose of sending an expedition in search of Frank Lenz, the lost Pittsburgh cyclist.

His friends and relatives are now convinced that he has met with some misfortune.

General Porter Dead.

New York, Dec. 14.--Adjutant General Josiah Porter died at 10:40 o'clock to-night at his home, 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, without regaining consciousness. The funeral will probably be a military one.

THE CARLISLE BILL

Will be Reported Without Amendment to the House.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN

So Decide in a Caucus--Indications That it will be Railroaded Through, Though the Democrats Are Far From Agreeing on It--Like the Tariff Crazy Quilt, it is Only a Compromise Measure and Will Satisfy Nobody--A Live Time in the Currency Hearing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.--The Democratic members of the banking and currency committee held an executive meeting to-day immediately after the adjournment of the regular hearing and after an hour's discussion decided to report the Carlisle bill without amendment. The full committee will hold an executive session to-morrow night and it is expected that a report will be ordered on the bill before the meeting adjourns. All Democratic members of the committee were present at the meeting to-day and Secretary Carlisle also attended.

The committee on rules has promised a rule covering everything that the banking and currency committee may require, and giving the bill right of way over everything else. The rule governing the procedure has not been prepared, but it will probably provide for consideration of the bill in certain number of amendments to be offered and voted upon, as well as a substitute, with possible amendments to the substitute. The Democratic members did not find themselves agreeing with each other in regard to the bill. In fact, several of them remarked that it was a bill that did not satisfy any one, but a compromise measure, while all agreed that something must be done with the currency problem at once.

There was a spirited incident before the banking and currency committee to-day, when it resumed consideration of the currency question. Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, said he understood a compromise had been agreed on, by which the currency bill would be considered by the Democrats of the committee to-night, and the full committee to-morrow night, and presented to the house Monday. Chairman Springer said this programme was mere surmise. All that the committee had actually done was to agree to a meeting Saturday night, it being understood that a final vote on the bill could then be taken.

Mr. Walker thereupon moved that the committee should reconsider such agreement. He protested against this undue haste. "We have been turning over this currency question for the last ten months," said Mr. Walker. "At the end of that time Secretary Carlisle comes in with a bill which he tells us he dictated hurriedly to his stenographer before coming to the committee room. No man living could prepare a measure affecting such vast interests in less than a week. Yet this is the bill that is to be reported off-hand. This haste is not becoming to us as legislators. There should be full consideration of the question without limit of time."

Mr. Walker's motion to reconsider was voted down by a strict party division--namely, yeas--Walker, Brosius and Johnson, of Indiana, Republicans. Nays--Sperry, Cox, Elias, Cobb, of Missouri; Warner, Black, of Georgia, and Springer, Democrats.

THE PENSION BILL

Republicans and the Democratic Veterans, Gen. Sickles, Defend the Old Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.--The house went into committee of the whole without preliminary business to-day and resumed consideration of the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep. Ohio), took the floor and delivered a speech of an hour, in which he criticized the attitude of the pension office toward the pensioner and pension claimant.

He reviewed the policy of the office, detailing the evidence of alleged hostility toward the soldier and citing many instances of injustice. Mr. Morse, (Rep. Mass.), and Mr. Lacey, (Rep. Iowa), followed in the same strain.

Mr. Sickles, (Dem. N. Y.) expressed his disgust with the frequent recurrence to the President's message and in the report of the interior and commissioner of pensions, of charges of fraud in the pension roll. For the last time probably before his retirement from Congress, he said, he desired to defend his old comrades from this slander, with almost a million names on the roll and \$150,000,000 disbursed in pensions annually, he declared that the fraud discovered was utterly insignificant and should be a subject of self congratulation by every soldier in the land.

"I want to reply, once for all, to the charges from the other side," said Mr. Pickler (Rep. N. D.) "that the pension roll is a roll of dishonor."

"Who on this side has ever made such a statement?" asked Mr. Dunn, (Dem. New Jersey).

"A great many."

"Who? Name one," came in a chorus from the Democratic side.

"I refer you to the Record," replied Mr. Pickler.

"I have not time to look through the Record," persisted Mr. Dunn, "name one."

"I don't care to drag names in here," responded Mr. Pickler. "But what does the President of the United States say? He is always talking of purging the rolls of fraud. Do you want anything stronger than that?"

Mr. Pickler went on to detail the result of the pension office purging, which he declared had resulted in but thirty-nine convictions.

"You would not deprive the government of the means of discovering even thirty-nine frauds, would you?" asked Mr. Dunn, returning to the attack.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Pickler. "Then what you are you talking

about?" retorted Mr. Dunn, sarcastically.

"The report of the commissioner of pensions and the message of the President show they are demagogues," returned Mr. Pickler hotly.

"I wish to God you were half as good a man as either," said Mr. Dunn.

"Of course neither I nor any of us could approach the gentleman from New Jersey," replied Mr. Pickler ironically, "either in virtue or lofty statesmanship."

"I am glad you judge yourself right," said Mr. Dunn.

This parting shot was greeted with laughter and the colloquy ended.

The general debate proceeded without marked incident. Messrs. Baker (N. H.), Enloe (Tenn.), Mahon (Penn.), Hulick (Ohio), Coombs (New York), Bryan (Ind.), Cannon (Ill.), and Milliken (Maine) participating, and was concluded by a brief speech from Mr. O'Neill (Mass.) in charge of the bill.

The bill was then taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule. Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) moved to reduce the appropriation for examining surgeons from \$800,000 to \$500,000. Lost.

The bill was then passed without division.

WILL TAKE NO PART.

The President's Restrictions Cause the Sultan to Withdraw His Invitation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.--The United States will take no part in the investigation into the Armenian outrages. Finding that the limitations imposed by President Cleveland upon the functions of United States Consul Jewett were such as to prevent his joint action with the representatives of the other powers, the sultan has withdrawn his invitation to the United States to appoint a commissioner, and consequently Mr. Jewett's appointment lapses. In deference to the religious sentiment of the country the President declined to allow Mr. Jewett to investigate and report upon the actual state of the Christians in Armenia. As an extra precaution against involving the United States in any European disagreements that might follow the investigation, Mr. Jewett was instructed to make an independent inquiry and report only to the state department.

STREET CAR STRIKE.

A Line in Washington Tied Up Because of Reduced Wages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.--The drivers and conductors of the Metropolitan street car line, whose wages were reduced yesterday, stopped their cars on F street, one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Great crowds gathered all along, and the driver who did not intend to strike was hustled from his platform by the strikers. Superintendent Lawry, of the company, drove one car away himself, but the others are standing in the street.

JAPAN REDUCTANT

To Make Peace and Her Peculiar Reason--Wants to Humiliate China.

TOKIO, Nov. 29 (per steamer Gaelic, via San Francisco, Dec. 14).--It is with the greatest reluctance that Japan listens to suggestions for mediation from any quarter.

The aim of the Chinese government has always been to delude its people into the belief that the emperor rules all nations, and then when one principal vassal of state becomes troublesome he has only to order its subjugation by others and thus restore tranquility without unnecessary disturbance to his own composure. The idea that the mighty middle kingdom cannot humble itself so far as to sue for peace, is one that must never reach the mind of the populace. If Japan were to treat indirectly with western powers, it would in course of time be given out that China had commanded the tributary states of Europe to bring the rebellious Japan to terms and had thus settled the business without impairing her own dignity.

This conviction once established throughout the empire, the court of Peking would resume its habitual insolence and again block the wheels of progress in the east. That is what Japan firmly believes, and she is therefore resolved that the whole Chinese nation shall be made aware of the government's abasement. On no other terms can security for the future be assured. This explains one phase of Japan's refusal to receive the peace commissioner, Detring.

ANARCHY IN CHINA.

No Coherency at the Imperial Palace at Peking--Sad State of Affairs.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 14.--Edicts have been pouring out of the palace at Peking, China, with a recklessness and lack of coherence, which attest the utter confusion that reigns at court. Officials are exalted and cast down, generals are rewarded and disgraced, ordinarily without the slightest understanding of the transactions in which they have been engaged. Occasionally, however, a shaft is flung which seems to indicate that gleams of truth now and then penetrate the imperial precincts. General Wei, one of the masters of the Fabian strategy in Korea, has lost his head.

Li Hung Chang is appointed to and recalled in the same day. Prince Kung is for the moment the nominal center of authority, being appointed commander of all the forces, military and naval. But before any practical report can follow the enunciation of a decree, it is liable to be cancelled in contradictory rescripts. The government is without form and void.

Judge Hall Reconvenges Court.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.--A Commercial Gazette special from Middlesboro, Ky., says: Circuit Judge W. L. Hall, who was driven out of the court house at Hazard, Perry county, because he ordered Fields and Atkins, the murderers of County Judge Combs, to jail, has reconvened court at Hazard to-day unmolested. Fields and Atkins are thought to have fled the county. Col. Galtcher will reach Hazard not later than Sunday, and is authorized to take prompt measures.

GREAT STRUGGLE

Now on in the Convention of the Federation of Labor

ON THE SOCIALIST PROPOSITION.

That Plank in the "Political Programme" Causes Trouble.

THE LINES BEING CLOSELY DRAWN.

An Acrimonious Debate Precipitated by a Conservative Moving to Strike Out the Preamble, Which is Done.

President Gompers Indignantly Resents the Charge That he is a Politician--The Fight on the Famous Plank Ten, Known as the Socialist Plank--The Conservatives, or Anti-Socialists, Seem to Have the Majority--The Convention Day Ends Without a Vote Being Reached.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 14.--On the reassembling of the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day, President Gompers announced that John Burns had informed him that it would be necessary to cancel his engagements at Cincinnati and Detroit, as he must have an occasional day of rest. The manner of adopting a joint label for the shoe workers was brought up with majority and minority reports. As one of the three organizations uniting on the label is affiliated with the Knights of Labor, the matter was deferred until the committee on conference reports.

A letter from Governor Waite was received. It was a characteristic document touching on the action of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland in calling out the federal troops for the settling of labor and other troubles, and urging workmen to unite in political action.

At 10 o'clock the "political programme," which was submitted by the last convention to the various sessions to be acted upon by them and then by the Federation, was taken up.

It was as follows:

WHEREAS, the trade unionists of Great Britain have by the light of experience and the logic of progress adopted the principle of independent labor politics as an auxiliary to their economic action, and

WHEREAS, such action has resulted in the most gratifying success, and

WHEREAS, such independent labor politics are based upon the following programme, to-wit:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation.
3. A legal eight-hour work day.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshops, mines and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.
6. The abolition of contract system in all public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines.
10. The ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.
11. The principle of referendum in all legislation.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the convention hereby endorses this political action of our British comrades, and

Resolved, That this program and basis of a political labor movement be, and is hereby submitted for the consideration of the labor organizations of America, with the request that their delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed on this most important subject.

The preamble was stigmatized by Mr. Strasser, as a bold misrepresentation. This brought T. J. Morgan, author of the platform, to his feet with a very spirited rejoinder.

Mr. Strasser moved that the preamble be stricken out. It was claimed that the labor unions of England had no political organization. John T. Tobin, of the boot and shoe workers, stirred up the storm when he asserted that there was a political organization among laboring men, and that the presidents and secretaries and other officers of the labor organizations use their positions to secure political election and appointment. Objection came from a dozen men, including President Gompers, Secretary Evans and other Federation officers. Mr. Tobin remarked that such a show of feeling was all the proof he wanted that his shot had hit the mark. He was applauded by T. J. Morgan and others.

When he had finished President Gompers took the floor and denounced as a lie the general charge which included him, and defied Mr. Tobin, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Morgan or any other delegate to point to a vulnerable place in his career as to honesty. He charged that it was a cowardly, covert attack upon organized labor. He was mad clear through and his words were very bitter.

Others followed in a milder vein, but the display during the ten minutes occupied by Tobin and Gompers showed the nature of the fight on the topics between the supporters and opponents of the socialist plank.

P. J. McGuire denied the action of the English laboring man politically was based upon the plank given in the "political programme." He read an extract from an English newspaper, which charged John Burns with acting as a decoy for the Liberal party. He denounced the attempt to force the Federation into a political party. Each member had been assured upon joining his union that its policies should not conflict with his political views in any particular.

At 12 o'clock the previous question was called for and the roll call resulted in the striking out of the preamble by a vote of 1,365 to 891. A vote was then taken on plank "1," without debate. It was adopted. The convention decided to consolidate planks 2 and 11, making the plank read:

"Direct legislation through the referendum."

It was adjourned.

On the reassembling of the convention, N. R. Hywell of the Mine Workers, moved that a committee of three be ap-

pointed to draft resolutions in regard to the decision of Judge Woods and the imprisonment of Debs and others.

N. R. Hywell, Thomas J. Morgan and Thomas Tracy were appointed.

Plank 3 was taken up, and Mr. Weismant of the bakers' union, moved to amend it to read: "An eight-hour day for all government employees, national, state and municipal."

This was met by strong opposition. Delegate Lloyd, of Boston, offered an amendment to read: "A legal work-day of not more than eight hours," which was adopted.

Planks 5, 6, 7 and 9 were adopted without discussion.

When the famous plank 10 came up, a few minutes before 4 o'clock, the tug of war was reached. Mr. Strasser, of New Jersey, stated that he proposed to make the author of that plank declare himself. He offered as an amendment the addition of the words: "By means of confiscation without compensation."

T. J. Morgan, author of the plank, seconded the amendment. A McCray, of Boston, offered a substitute as follows: "The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding and the substituting thereof of a title occupancy and use only."

J. Mahlon Barnes, of the cigar-makers' union, raised the point of order that a similar resolution had been already adopted by the federation, and therefore could not be considered. President Gompers ruled against the point, and Mr. Barnes appealed from the decision of the chair. Half a dozen men wanted to discuss the appeal, but the president ruled that only the appellant and the appellee could speak.

Barnes demanded that the president vacate the chair during the discussion, but the latter declined. The chair was sustained by a vote of 37 to 15. Most of the delegates came to the hall this afternoon with speeches on plank 10 prepared, but this fact no doubt did much to keep down inflammatory expressions.

Thomas J. Morgan presented a chart to show the relative numbers and wealth of workmen, business men, capitalists and millionaires. His speech was a vigorous advocacy of Socialism. A five minute limit had been made, but when his time was up half a dozen men volunteered to give him their time and he spoke half an hour. He denied the charge made in President Gompers' report that the Socialist idea was smug-gled into the programme.

He said: "We have as our allies in the Socialist movement all kinds of labor saving machinery, and we have the millionaires. They put Debs in jail to-day. I am glad of it, that is the kind of work that will make you vote to put men on the bench that will not render such decisions."

Mr. Strasser followed Mr. Morgan in opposition to Socialism. He said Socialism was not progressing. The Socialist growth in Germany was not Socialism, he said, but the rise of democracy.

Mr. Bramwood, of the Typographical Union, said, so far as he was informed, the delegates were well under instructions from their unions as to their votes and he thought all arguments were useless.

Others spoke at length and the convention adjourned with the question still under consideration.

Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, said in regard to Debs' sentence: "The decision, aside from its immediate effects on Mr. Debs, is a good thing for the labor movement. It shows what may be expected from legislatures and courts that are controlled by capitalists."

William B. Prescott, president of the Typographical Union, said: "I am opposed to the punishment of one man for the acts of another. I believe that the injunction that Debs violated was against his real legal rights."

GERMAN SUGAR BOUNTY.

Herr Pasch Recommends its Increase--He Reviews the Situation.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.--The reichstag to-day discussed the interpellations by Herron Pasch and Friedberg, asking the government to amend the law for the taxation of sugar in order to remove the injuries produced on the sugar industry of Germany by the imports placed upon German sugar by foreign countries.

Herr Pasch said that the countries competing with Germany did not like Germany to reduce their bounties. The United States, he added, had, moreover, imposed an extra tax upon German sugar. The position of the German sugar industry was most distressing and it was very important that something should be done for an industry that employed 400,000 people.

Over-production was about the same in all countries, although its effects were not so serious in Germany, because she had the leadership in the world's market. The danger, he claimed, arose from the depressed condition of husbandry. The farmer finding that his grain did not pay grew beets. Herr Pasch concluded with the recommending an increase in the export bounty on sugar.

SIR JOHN'S FUNERAL.

Services Over the Body of the Late Premier of Canada.

LONDON, Dec. 14.--It was announced here yesterday evening from Montreal that Lady Thompson, the widow of Sir John Thompson, had accepted the government's offer of a warship to convey the remains of her husband to Banada, and the Blenheim has been selected for that purpose.

Owing to the black fog which enveloped the city to-day, and also on account of the drizzling rain, the attendance at the requiem mass at St. James Cathedral was not large, so far as the general public was concerned. But the government officials, by the queen's expressed desire, did everything possible to render the ceremony a notable one.

No Opinion.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 14.--W. W. Erwin, of counsel for Eugene V. Debs, will not express an opinion on the result of the case, but said if it could be got before the United States supreme court he was confident of a reversal.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; variable winds, becoming southwest.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer; southwest winds.

For Ohio, fair; warmer; southwest winds, becoming south.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 43.3 p. m. 47

9 a. m. 42.7 p. m. 44

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